

Caucasus, as well as General Kaledine, the Cossack leader, are in communication.

None of the Russian embassies in Europe, it was learned today, has followed the example of the Russian Embassy here in officially communicating to the governments to which they are accredited a repudiation of the Bolshevik. Russian diplomats everywhere were said to be combative in disposition to consider Russia as a traitor and to treat her as a hostile country.

Many Russian Women Vote For Constituent Assembly; May Be Known Sunday

PETROGRAD, Nov. 27.—Voting for delegates to the Russian Constituent Assembly has been concluded in Petrograd, but the results are not expected to be known before Sunday. Tauride Palace, which is being prepared for the assembly, has accommodations for 800 delegates.

A delegation of Jews appeared at the British Embassy today to express its gratitude for the action of the Entente Allies with reference to Palestine.

Among the voters many women were noted. The election was conducted in an orderly manner and apparently there were no attempts at coercion. The most active campaigners were the Bolsheviks, who employed placarded armored motor, but the campaign was chiefly one of posters and house-to-house distribution of lists of candidates.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Little excitement has attended the elections to the Constituent Assembly now being held in Petrograd, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail" in a dispatch dated Tuesday. He thinks that less than 50 per cent of those entitled to vote cast their ballots, but that perhaps another 10 per cent would vote before the polls closed Tuesday afternoon.

News from the army fronts, the correspondent says, is contradictory, but apparently the mass of soldiers support the Lenin government. Ensign Krylenko, the Commissioner for War, has gone to Pskov, where he has dismissed General Tcheremissin and given his command to a commissioner for the Northern front.

The General Army Committee has telegraphed Krylenko advising him not to go to Mohilev, where he has been ordered to go, and over the command to an irresponsible person, but will itself continue in authority until the question of government is settled. The correspondent declares that it is not yet known whether this is the resolve of the army itself.

General chaos, he adds, is spreading steadily, and the extremists undoubtedly are gaining ground among the soldiers and the masses.

Wilson in Message To Congress May Make Reply to Bolsheviks

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It was suggested today that President Wilson in his address before Congress might reply to the Bolshevik proposal of a general armistice.

Officials have not indicated whether the President will discuss, in his address, the relations of the United States with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The opinion is that if the President approaches Congress on this subject it will be later in the session.

The President continued work today on his address, which will be delivered in person, as usual, next Tuesday.

As yet the address is in a rough draft, and probably will not be printed in finished form until very shortly before delivery. On that account it probably will not be supplied very much in advance to the newspapers, as is the general custom.

The capital today lay under a blanket of rapidly melting snow and slush, and the President abandoned his usual morning round of golf to remain in his study at work on the address, writing it himself, as usual, on his own typewriter.

Anti-Bolshevik Officers Join Leader of Cossacks

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The military cadets and virtually all of the officers of the anti-Bolshevik troops in the Moscow district, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Mail," have gone to join General Kaledine, leader of the Cossacks, who is reported in control of most of south-eastern Russia. Many hundreds of officers from regiments stationed in the Moscow district and numbers from the front and virtually all the officers of the Guard regiments, it is added, also have gone over to General Kaledine.

Owing to the general disorganization and interruption of railroad, telegraph and postal service, the correspondent says, it is extremely improbable that the election to the Constituent Assembly will be held, except in Petrograd and some other places. Interest in the election in the provinces is lukewarm.

Russia Is Warned Against Break With the Allies

PETROGRAD, Nov. 28 (Delayed).—The "Vechera," formerly the "Vecherka," commenting on the statement made by the Allied military missions to General Dukhonin, former commander in chief of the Russian army, who recently was deposed for refusing to obey the order to open armistice negotiations with the Germans, that any break in the London agreement by Russia would bring serious consequences, declares that the threat only is not a mere form of speech, but that it exists and is a terrible one.

"From the moment the Allies break off relations," says the newspaper, "the transport will cease, as it already has ceased from the United States, and all the frontiers of our late allies will be closed to us."

The newspaper says it has been declared that Russia cannot exist during the coming year without imports and concludes, ironically, as follows: "Even 'friendly' Germany will not be in a position to supply us with necessities."

The "Vechera" admits the impossibility of Russia carrying on the war, but says Russia should be so conducted as not to needlessly offend the Allies.

500,000 Tribesmen Slain By Czar's Agents

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Half a million members of the Kirghiz tribes were massacred by agents of the Russian Emperor in 1916, according to a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" who is travelling in Central Asia. This was punishment for a rebellion against military service by the Central Asia Moslems.

Two million nomads, who had gradually been forced eastward by the acquisition of their grazing lands by the Emperor's ministers and others, who filled the lands with Ukrainian peasants, took part in the rebellion. Civil war is still proceeding between nomads and the Russian peasants, according to the correspondent.

Germany's Press Warns Against Bolshevik Peace

Says Their Doctrines Would Upset Social Systems of All Nations

Would Be 'Greek Gift' Lenin Not Representing Russian Interest, but Solely International Proletariat

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28.—While indications are lacking in the current German comment as to what the response of the Central Powers to the Bolshevik peace proposals will be, the press utterances indicate that there are already many Germans who are convinced that Nikolai Lenin's doctrines would upset the political and social systems of all the nations of the world and bring a peace which would prove to be a Greek gift.

One of Germany's ablest writers on Russian affairs, Hans Vorst, writing in the "Tagblatt," of Berlin, raises a warning against the delusion that the Bolshevik peace programme corresponds with the programme of the Central Powers.

German Parties Opposed

"No party in Germany," he says, "would be willing to subscribe to such a programme. The independent socialists have no right to consider themselves representatives of the same ideas as Comrade Lenin, who continually condemns them as Opportunists."

Herr Vorst points out that the Bolshevik demand for the freedom of all nations, "regardless of their degree of civilization or geographical situation," involves the condemnation and overthrow of every nation's colonial policy. The Bolsheviks realize that their kind of peace is possible only after a social revolution in all countries, he adds, but they do not realize that it would also be impossible then.

The German government, he continues, has taken the standpoint that it does not intend to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, but Lenin, on the contrary, wishes to overturn the social structure of the whole world, and the peace negotiations are for him and his followers only a means to this end.

Cannot Treat With Lenin

"Any government," the writer goes on, "that thinks it can 'treat' with Lenin in the traditional manner is mistaken, for Lenin and his followers have no desire to represent any Russian interest, but solely the interest of the international proletariat."

Herr Vorst declares that the Bolshevik demand for an immediate truce is no easier to meet than to repeat Jesus's feat of stopping the sun and the moon.

"We must avoid growing excited until Russia will for peace moves the Bolshevik government to adopt a programme which is not predicated on the order of things in the world, but which actually offers the possibility of a speedy and just peace," he concludes. "The solution would be for the governments of the Central Powers to be able to meet the Bolshevik doctrine by presenting a comprehensive peace programme of their own."

German Socialists to Support Peace Conference, Says Berlin Newspaper

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Concerning the proposal of T. Stauning, leader of the Danish Socialist party, for a conference of the Socialist Internationale next month to further a general peace, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, Denmark, says: "The 'Vorwarts,' of Berlin, saying that the German Socialists would support the proposed new international peace conference warmly and energetically, as they did the unsuccessful Stockholm conference, declares the new conference will not be dependent on the issuance of passports by the Entente Powers. The conference, it adds, held only for internal national reasons, cannot allow the governments of states, which are only apparently democratic, to deprive them of the right to influence the peace question."

Russian Peace Move Means Cutting Off of U. S. Supplies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There will be no formal announcement for the present of the attitude of the United States and the Allied nations toward the Bolshevik regime at Petrograd. The American government is waiting both for official information about the relations of the Bolshevik leaders with German army officers and for further developments in the tangled situation throughout Russia.

In the meantime the only official expression has been made in a statement to the Russian General Staff by Lieutenant Colonel Hudson, head of the American military mission, giving warning that the logical outcome of the movement for an armistice and peace will be the cutting off of American supplies. This statement was made without instructions from Washington, but officials said today it "summarized the situation accurately."

Steps already have been taken to forestall the possibility of any part of the vast stores of supplies bought in this country for Russia falling into enemy hands. Some ships are on the way, but they can be diverted by wireless at any time.

Of course, official confirmation of the news that German staff officers are in Petrograd advising Lenin and his followers that some of the Bolsheviks actually have crossed the German border to talk armistice and peace will make it necessary to recognize the Petrograd radicals as enemies. This would make it necessary for the American and Allied diplomats immediately to withdraw either to a neutral country or to some other part of Russia.

Ludendorff on West Front, Not in Russia, Says Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—An official statement received from Berlin, dated Tuesday, attributed to General Ludendorff, said that General Ludendorff is at the Western front.

A London dispatch on November 28 said that, according to advice received from Amsterdam, General von Ludendorff had started for the Eastern front in connection with the Russian offer of a truce.

Twenty Survivors Land at Finisterre—Three Boats Unaccounted For

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Sixty-three men are missing with the three unaccounted for boats of the American steamer Actaeon, reported yesterday torpedoed by a German submarine. The navy's official report says one boat with twenty survivors landed at Cape Finisterre yesterday, and adds nothing more to published accounts of the sinking.

German Chancellor To Tell Reichstag His Policies To-day

Hertling Expected to Receive Vote of Confidence From Coalition

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (via London).—The Reichstag will reconvene Thursday afternoon. It is expected that Chancellor von Hertling's speech will deal exclusively with the foreign and domestic policies of the nation and that he will receive a vote of confidence by the coalition parties. The Reichstag main committee will meet before the opening of the plenary sessions.

The Bundestag Committee on Foreign Affairs met with the Chancellor yesterday. Dr. Richard von Kuhlman, the Foreign Secretary, discussed the foreign situation with the party leaders.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, former Vice-Chancellor, has been offered the chair of political science in Bonn University.

Austria Ready to Parley With Russia

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—Count Crenin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in a discussion with the delegates of the upper house, said, according to a Vienna dispatch today, that Austria was ready to enter into negotiations with Russia for an honorable and acceptable peace.

U.S. Delegates Welcomed to Paris Meeting

Fresh Views on War Expected by Allied Diplomats

Participated in Council Listed Civil and Military Chiefs of the Ally Countries in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Delegates from other countries to the great inter-Allied conference, which includes representatives from all the members of the coalition, great and small, are welcoming the presence here for the conference of the American delegation as making available fresh minds and fresh points of view in the consideration of old questions. The Americans are meeting everywhere with a most cordial feeling and the desire to listen to their suggestions and consider such measures as they may initiate.

When the mission arrived it was understood that only its chairman, Colonel E. M. House, General Tasker H. Bliss, the chief of staff, and Admiral William S. Benson, chief of naval operations, would attend the full sessions of the conference, but it may be that all the members of the mission will take part. This point, which is not yet quite determined, will depend upon what the make-up of the representations of the other countries will be.

Mathieu Sevastopoulou, who has been counsellor of the Russian Embassy here throughout the successive changes in the embassy since the revolution and who occupied that post previously under the old regime, will sit in the conference. M. Maklakoff, the new ambassador, has not yet presented his credentials to President Poincaré, as he is waiting to see what happens in Russia, but he also will have a place in the conference as an observer. He has made an admirable personal impression upon the French and Allied diplomats.

Colonel House had a long conference this morning with Premier Clemenceau and another later with David Lloyd George, the British Premier. He was

guest of James Hazen Hyde at dinner this evening.

The British mission all told, inclusive of clerks and other attaches, numbers 143 persons.

Six members of the British Mission to the United States also are here, among them Earl Reading, Viscount Northcliffe, Sir Charles Gordon and Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Stuart.

That Japan is attaching considerable interest to the conference is indicated by the fact that in addition to Baron Chinda, Baron Matsui, Ambassador to France; Kumakura, Heido, counsellor to the Japanese Embassy, and several Japanese are watching the proceedings.

The list of representatives from the different nations to the conference is as follows:

FRANCE—Georges Clemenceau, Premier; Minister of War: Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions; Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions; M. Lefevre, Minister of the Interior; General Rexion Andre Tardieu, Jules Cambon, general secretary to the Foreign Office; M. de Vauger, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GREAT BRITAIN—David Lloyd George, Premier; Arthur James Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador to France; Sir Eric Campbell Gellender, First Lord of the Admiralty; General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Chief of the Royal Navy; Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defence.

UNITED STATES—William Graves Sharp, Ambassador; Colonel E. M. House, chairman; Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance C. McCormack, chairman of the War Trade Board, and Thomas Nelson Perkins, of the Priority Board.

ITALY—Nelson Vittorio E. Orlando, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Baron Scimone, Foreign Minister; Francesco S. Nitti, Minister of the Treasury; Count Bonin-Langone, Ambassador; Suenor Albrici, Minister of Transport; General Alfredo Daddato, Minister of Munitions.

JAPAN—Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain.

BELGIUM—Baron Charles de Broqueville, Foreign Minister; Baron de Caster d'Hercourt, Minister of Finance; General Isquay, chief of the general staff.

SERBIA—Nikola P. Paichitch, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. M. R. Veschnich.

RUMANIA—V. Antonesco, Minister Generalissimo, chief of the general staff.

GREECE—Eleutherios Constantine Venizelos, Premier and Minister of War; Athos Romanos, Minister of Finance; Alexander Dromonidis, former Minister of Finance; M. Agropoulos, Governor of Macedonia; Colonel Francis M. Rotomski, naval attaché.

PORTUGAL—Dr. Affonso Costa, Premier and Minister of Finance; Augusto Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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THE CONFERENCE WILL CONTINUE TWO DAYS.

Germany, it was learned in an authoritative diplomatic quarter, has brought great pressure to bear not only upon Norway especially, but the other Scandinavian countries also, to counteract the growing pro-Entente feeling and to secure fresh advantages for the Central Empires. A Scandinavian diplomat said today:

Norway Greatly Aroused

"It cannot be denied that the prestige of Germany has been greatly increased in Europe and her situation largely improved through the total collapse of Russia and the defeat of the Italian army, with the subsequent invasion of Italy. These circumstances have made vastly more difficult the situation of the northern neutral countries, and Germany has taken advantage of their condition to prefer new claims."

"It is now harder for these neutrals to meet the wishes of the Allies, because if they take any further action against the Central Powers, or even if they refuse to grant to Germany all that is required by strict and impartial neutrality, we will be drawn into the war."

"We maintain that it would advantage neither side for us to enter the war. That is not wholly correct, and it would be nearer the truth to say that we could not benefit the Allies by joining them. The Allies know, or ought to know, this fact as well as ourselves."

"The situation is considerably more difficult and delicate than is generally supposed. Germany does not bluff means what she says when she informs neighboring countries that a certain course of action on their part will compel the Berlin government to consider the adoption of necessary measures to meet the situation created by such a course of action. Germany has nothing, certainly nothing for many months, to fear from Russia, and she is in a capital condition to execute any threat against Denmark."

Would Seize Denmark

"It has never been absent from the minds of Scandinavian statesmen that should any Scandinavian country become involved in the war Germany instantly would seize Denmark and establish herself in Danish naval bases. There could be no effective resistance on the part of the little kingdom; indeed, seeing the examples of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, Denmark, for reasons that ought to be appreciated by all the world, would not resist, knowing that any resistance would be far more terrible than useless in its consequences."

China's Mission Here To Study Industry

Headed by Lieutenant General Chiang, It Will Inspect American Methods

In these days of war missions from all the allied nations, the Chinese Commission, which arrived in New York yesterday, stands out in strong contrast. It is purely an industrial mission, interested far more in plough than shrapnel and more concerned with the cost of picket fence stakes than in barbed wire for entanglements.

The commission is headed by Lieutenant General T. T. Chiang, and includes Y. T. Ying, K. H. Li, C. K. Nien, L. C. Han, H. T. Cheng, C. L. Chiang and T. F. Chin. The visitors came direct from Chicago, where they have spent several days.

In speaking for the commission, Y. T. Ying stated that their instructions were to make a complete industrial survey of the country and to inspect an order amounting to more than one million dollars' worth of farming implements, placed some time ago by the Chinese Government.

On Break With Germany

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Kings of Denmark And Sweden Reach Norway for Council

German Coup in Italy Heightens Fear of Invasion

Pressure Is Increased Diplomat Says Norse Would Be of Little Aid to Entente as Ally

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 28.—King Gustaf of Sweden and King Christian of Denmark have arrived here with their respective Premiers and Foreign Ministers. The monarchs will remain in Christiania until Saturday. The city is gorgeously decorated in honor of the visit of the sovereigns.

Announcement was made November 16 that the kings of Denmark and Sweden would visit King Haakon November 28. A dispatch from Copenhagen Tuesday said The Associated Press correspondent had learned from a responsible source that the conference was arranged in consequence of an intimation from Germany that the growth of anti-German sentiment in Norway was being followed with concern by Germany, and that it was feared Norway might be impelled by public opinion or pressure on the Allied side to enter the world war, at least to the point of granting a naval base to England and the United States, in which event Germany would be called upon to seize a base in Denmark.

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Official dispatches received here today state that King Gustaf of Sweden arrived at Christiania today, accompanied by the Swedish Premier and Foreign Minister, and will return to Stockholm November 30. The King of Denmark and his Premier and Foreign Minister also were expected to arrive in Christiania this morning for the Scandinavian conference on foreign policies and for the preservation of neutrality.

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